

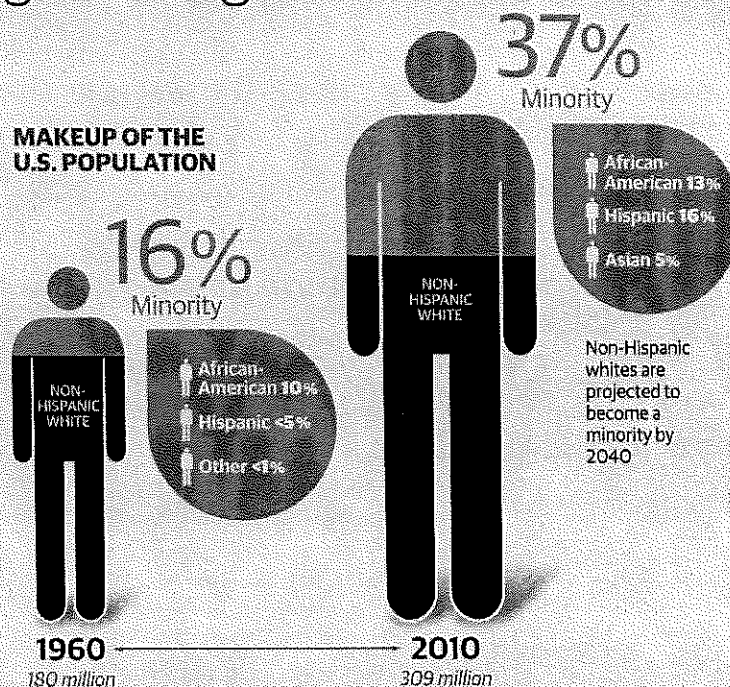
The Big Picture

Datagraphic by Lon Tweeten
Research by Sarah Richardson

A Nation of Immigrants—Again

In the past decade, 92 percent of the population growth in the United States has come from minority groups—the result of a sea change in immigration and fertility patterns. Up until the mid-1920s, waves of primarily European immigrants streamed in. Then the flow slowed, only to pick up after legislation in 1965 that removed quotas. The greatest number of newcomers—including a vast swell of illegal immigrants—came from Latin America. Other top sources were China, India and Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, births to native-born Caucasian women stalled. By 2011, the foreign-born comprised 13 percent of the population (almost matching the peak of 15 percent in 1910), and, for the first time, less than 50 percent of babies born in the United States were non-Hispanic white.

MAKEUP OF THE U.S. POPULATION



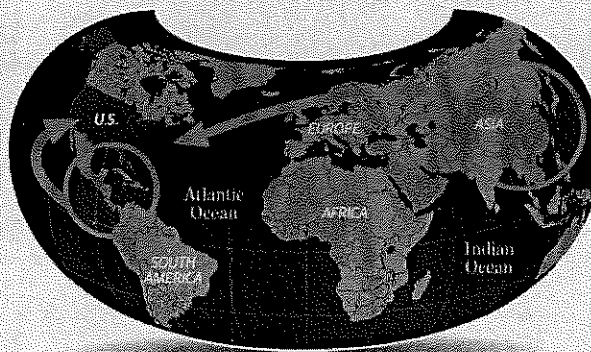
WHICH GROUPS HAVE GROWN THE MOST?

Almost all the growth in U.S. population between 2000 and 2010 was due to increases in Hispanics and Asians



Hispanics
50 million
Up from 15 million in 1980

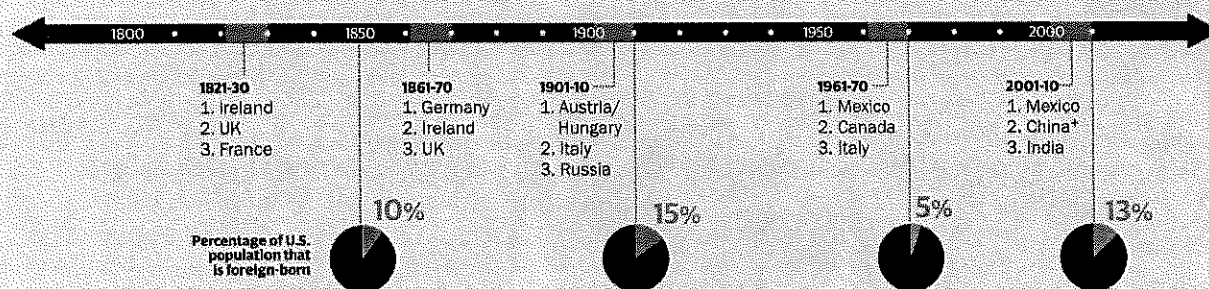
32 million Hispanics are of Mexican ancestry, including 12 million born in Mexico



Asians*
18 million
Up from 3.5 million in 1980

Almost half are settled in the West. 70% come from China, the Philippines or India

WHERE IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM (top 3 countries)



*Asia defined as countries of the Far East, Southeast Asia or Indian subcontinent. *Excluding Taiwan Sources: 2010 US Census; Pew Research; A Companion to American Immigration, edited by Reed Ueda

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